

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE—

South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Democrat delivered by carriers throughout the city will hereafter be at the rate of twenty cents per week.

Important Notice.

Owing to the increased expense of every article used in the printing business, and an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the expense of composition, we are compelled to increase the cost of the Daily Democrat. Henceforth the Daily, by mail, will be one dollar per month, or six dollars for six months, or ten dollars per year—always in advance.

CITY NEWS.

Jefferson County Court.

MONDAY, July 18.

The following settlements were filed and continued for exceptions: P. D. Barbour and C. W. S. Douse, administrators of Caleb Dorsey; Theodore Browne, guardian of Mary Ann Hamilton, late Foreman; James Wright, guardian of Salie Shadburn; John A. Hayes, administrator of Jake Hayes, and Jane Hayes, administratrix of George Hay; Charles L. Dubert and T. W. Quay, executors of J. H. Flego, and N. B. Council, guardian of Cornelia Vanneck.

List of sales of the estates of John P. Bull filed for record.

William Antoniou appointed administrator of Adrie L. Zizzi; F. Cardoni, surety.

Ben. L. McDowell appointed administrator of H. M. McDowell; H. McDowell, surety.

The following accounts having been examined and approved by the court, are ordered to be recorded: Philip Tompsett, administrator of Emanuel Sassebod; J. D. Gachie, administrator of Wm. H. Young and Ellen D. Yor, and Joseph P. Green, School Commissioner for Jefferson county.

The will of Jacob Green was proved, and ordered to be recorded.

Ordered, That an election be held on the first Monday in August, for one Constable in Wood's Precinct, and one in Lower Ward's District, to fill vacancies.

James C. Hill was appointed administrator of Thomas Scannell, with Timothy Griffin, surety.

Francis Nold was appointed administrator of August Nold, with Jacob Kleber, surety.

Hannah Seineill was appointed administrator of Thomas Scannell, with Timothy Griffin, surety.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Monday, July 18.—Many cases, disorderly conduct, and attempting to destroy her children by drowning; discharged.

Mary Dow, alias Bell, scalping about \$27 in money from Minnie, slave of Mrs. E. S. Pallups; held \$200 to answer.

John McLean, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$5.

John Watson, drunk and abuse of his family; fined \$5, and held \$300 for good behavior three months; workhouse.

Conrad Salip, stealing iron from Aleas & Co., sentenced.

Alex. Falwell, drunk and exposing his person; fined \$30.

George Daugherty, drunksome, &c.; fined \$5.

Fos Beckwith, drunkenness, &c.; fined \$5.

Jesse Conley and John Shuler, dist'r'd r'nt; finally fine \$5, and held in \$100 on account of costs; the other fine \$10.

J. J. McGuire, cutting John Michael with intent to kill; sentenced.

James S. Clark, drunk, &c.; fined \$5.

Wm. Hartman, same charge; \$10.

Sidney Hartman, same charge; \$5.

Stetson M. Clark, charged with selling a watch and \$35 in money from B. B. Turner; discharged.

John Sales in the name of the Mayor of the Louisville City Council, July 18, 1864:

By 20 feet, south side Madison street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and improvements. \$8,000 00

By 10 feet, east of 10th street, between Fifth and Sixth, and improvements. 3,000 00

By 10 feet, north side Madison street, between Fifth and Sixth, and improvements. 2,710 00

By 10 feet, north side Market street, between Ninth and Eleventh, and improvements. 2,235 00

By 10 feet, north side First and Second, and improvements. 2,055 00

By 20 feet, adjoining above, fronting on First. 1,800 00

By 20 feet, ajoining above, fronting on First. 2,275 00

By 100 feet, adjoining above, fronting on First. 2,275 00

By 200 feet, southward corner College and Preston. 1,327 00

By 200 feet, adjoining above, fronting on College. 1,900 00

By 200 feet, adjoining above, fronting on College. 1,820 00

By 200 feet, adjoining above, fronting on College. 1,800 00

By 200 feet, adjoining above, fronting on College. 2,275 00

By 100 feet, southward corner College and Preston. 1,327 00

By 100 feet, adjoining above, fronting on Preston. 980 00

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Inquest—Held July 18th, 1864, in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Bardstown road, near the Bullitt county line, on the bodies of George and Wm. Collins, of Spencer county, Ky. Verdict—“Come to their death from gunshot wounds in the hands of some persons unknown.”

Also held, July 12th, at the same place, on the body of Clay, a slave belonging to Wm. Lexington's estate in Nelson county, Ky. Verdict—“Come to their death from gunshot wounds in the hands of some persons unknown.”

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Inquest—Held July 18th, 1864, at the residence of the deceased, on Jefferson street, below Sixth, on the body of John Schleicher, Verdict—“Came to his death at the above named place at or about 11th o'clock P.M., July 17, 1864, by falling from a second-story window.”

Mr. S. was a worthy citizen. He leaves a wife and one child. J. C. GILL, Coroner.

The following Kentucky soldiers died in the general hospitals in Nashville during the week ending Saturday evening: H. Somers, Co. K, 1st Kentucky Infantry; Michael Scott, Co. C, 6th cavalry, and Joseph Brock, Co. II, 1st cavalry.

The train from Nashville was detained about half an hour on Sunday by being thrown into the track at Lebanon Junction. The accident was caused by the deficiency of a bridge. No train was hurt, and nothing damage was done.

An advertisement of “desirable houses for sale” in another column.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The President calls for More Men—Draft to Take Place the 5th of September.—The Rumor that the Rebels are Entering this State at Pound Gap Contradicted.

The President has issued his proclamation calling out the National forces, and if the call is not filled by the 5th of September, the rebels are entering this state at Pound Gap.

The most quiet prevails in Washington. A minor prevail there that the rebels are re-entering the Shenandoah Valley have been re-enforced.

Ex-Secretary Chase will accompany his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, to Europe. It is better for the country he go long since.

The New York Bank Committee and Secretary Tocquard have failed to agree, and the banks say the loan is impracticable.

The Washington Chronicle announces that General Sheridan is to be engaged in an important expedition—destination unknown.

There is the best authority for contradicting the statement that the rebels are entering the State at Pound Gap. Morgan is at Abingdon, and his forces are partially demoralized, so he is in no condition to enter the “Bluegrass” again.

Gov. Barbidge has issued an order relating to the guerrillas for enlisted men to be tried upon citizens of this state. For every Union man slain, he orders the instant execution of guerrilla prisoners now in the hands of the military.

(From the Urbana [Ohio] Union.) Letter from Gov. Bramlette.

FRASERPORT, KY., July 4.

MR. J. H. HOWE, Urbana, Ohio:

DEAR Sir: Yours of the 10th ultmo., together with the Urbana Union of the 7th of June, and a copy of the 1st of July, I received this day, having been delayed by the interception of our mails consequent upon Morgan's raid.

The national policy adopted by you in the Urbana Union, in the 7th of June, is the only one which can be adopted by the rebels to the present time. Not being entirely mobile in principle to change with the moving current of rebellion, which now threatens to merge our national life into a war of extermination, it is evident that the rebels must yield to us in the beginning of the war.

The Townsend bridge on the Kentucky Central railroad, which was burned by the rebels a few weeks ago, has been rebuilt, and trains run through yesterday to Lexington and Nichollsburg.

The order issued by General Burbridge a few days ago, directing the Provost Marshal of Covington to allow no horses, mules or cattle to cross the Ohio river at that point, has been revoked.

Advice from Europe brings satisfactory news of an advance in breadstuffs.

The prospect for an increased export demand for flour and grain is more favorable, and in the event of a general war it will certainly be large.

(The report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Covington, shows that the schools—just closed—were never in a more flourishing condition. The whole number of pupils enrolled since the reorganization in February is 1,610, being an increase of 384 over the first half of the year.)

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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.)

Cool Cells.
It is nothing to have a cool cellar, provided you have command of the doors and windows; which, however, is not the case with all cellars. Many admit rats and cats, and we have seen dogs to find their way into the place, to say nothing of still worse animals for such places.

This, of course, ought not to be. A man who has care for himself will care for his cellar, and we may say *vice versa*. But a cellar should exclude everything at the will of its owner; then you will be prepared to exclude warm air, which is the grand point in having a cool cellar. The whole secret is this: open your windows when the weather is cool—close them when it turns warm, and keep closed till cool again; then throw open to let fresh air in.

We thus have had our windows closed during the past drought of two weeks, when the thermometer ranged at 90. Our cellar was cool during all the time, while others were little better than upper rooms. But there is no such thing as a cellar, and were found in everything not closed tight.

There was no use in having a cellar kept thus warm. Ours, on the other hand, was cool, the butter solid, the apples, (Greening, and a few Sprinbergs) safe;

there was no working of sausages, no difficulty with sausages of any kind; milk preserved in sugar for forty-eight hours.

It was a cool cellar during all this time, and is so during the summer. Is such a cellar desirable? Yes! but where is the fresh air? I do not like confined air in a cellar. Of course you do not; and there is less in a cellar than in an upper room, because there is no breathing there (or little) to effuse; and there should be nothing to raise it from. The air may remain for a month in a previously well aired cellar, kept sufficiently cool, the ingress and egress at the door admitting sufficient change. How is it when cellars are closed for months?

We have practised this thing of testing our cellar so thoroughly, that there is but one thought on the subject with us. The trouble is not much to attend to your windows once in a week, once in two weeks. It takes but a moment to do it—and when once in the habit you will not forget it.

Now, such a cellar is the cellar for butter—not only to keep it, but to make it. Here your milk is as you want it—plenty cool enough even in the doggest of dog-days. There is little difficulty in churning. You have June in your possession, and this, we are experiencing daily. In the cool nights then, that we sometimes get, up with the windows, and the cellar will next day be filled with the new air. Close at about nine in the morning, and you have a store in hand for a long time.

F. G.

SHADED AND SUNNED GRASS.—M. Bourgeois, a member of the Society of Agricultural, equated to the shade of Sodas, at their last meeting, some observations on the grass of a meadow which had partly grown under the influence of the sun, and partly in a shady spot. This grass having been converted into hay, the portion which had sprung up in the shade was refused by three horses, which, on the other hand, greedily ate up that which had had the benefit of the sun. Chemically examined, the two kinds of hay presented certain differences of composition. A current of steam having been made a pass through each of the two kinds, and then collected in glass receivers, it was found that the unshaded hay had yielded a much less odorous product than the other; and that the steam collected from the latter deposited a fine white deposit, while the same, while in steam collected from the unshaded hay deposited a great many lae much shorter time. Moreover, the latter, kept in a close vessel, was soon covered with mold, while the other was not.

The Hor Cap.—The weather, although dry, has continued to be most favorable, says the New York World, for the development of the crops, and they have made excellent progress. After more than three weeks uninterrupted drought, most portions of the New York district have been visited by refreshing showers. Fly and lice are present, but not yet in alarming numbers. Six or eight of the latter are frequently to be observed on a single leaf, which is still a very different state of things from that which existed last August, when more than twelve hundred were counted upon one leaf. It was not, however, until about the 12th of August last season that they were observed to be in any strength. Present appearances, while they give occasion for anxiety, do not warrant absolute alarm. A good crop, with some to spare for export, may yet be realized, although a full yield is out of the question.

PRESSING TOBACCO FOR DOMESTIC USE.—Mr. James Laurie, of White county, Ind., writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club, as follows:

"Another man wanted to know how to manufacture tobacco. I will tell him how to do it for his own use tighter than tobacco was ever pressed by any other plan. Go to the wood pile or woods and get a hickory log two feet long and one foot over; bore two one-inch holes in the end down to three inches of the other, and then make a good hard wood ramrod and 'allet, and proceed to load it with wads of tobacco, pounding it down well; then make one-inch pins of hard wood and drive into each hole as far as possible. This will press his tobacco so that it will look like wax. You must split the press to get it out, but one such press will hold ten or fifteen pounds, so that they will not have to be often made for home use."

Advice from Alexandria state that favorable anticipations are entertained regarding the next Egyptian cotton crop. As large an acre had been put in as was planted last season, and more was still in course of planting.

Pittsburg Newsboy's Home.

As our readers are already aware, a movement has been inaugurated having in view the establishment of a "Newsboy's Home" in this city. A charter has been secured, officers elected and by-laws for its government made. The gentlemen who have taken the work in hand rank among our most philanthropic, liberal-minded citizens, and we feel confident that through their labors it will not be long before a suitable home will be provided for this useful and enterprising class of boys, who are daily increasing in numbers. We understand that the Board of Management will shortly issue a circular, acting forth the fact that there are in our city and vicinity more than 100 newsboys, one-half or more of whom have no settled lodging place, sleeping in stairways, alleys and places convenient to the newsboy offices, in view of which the association has been formed to provide lodgings and a home for them. Convenient rooms have been rented for this purpose on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, and it is proposed to fit them up as lodging rooms, bath room, dining room and kitchen. It is contemplated by the managers to issue a pamphlet containing the charter and by-laws, and explaining the modus operandi which is proposed for the benefit of these boys; but in the meantime the Board will take pleasure in answering any questions in regard to the system, which has for its basis the plan now adopted and working in eastern cities.

To accomplish the end in view—the establishment and keeping up of a Newsboy's Home—money will be required, and the Board will be pleased to receive subscriptions for so worthy a work of charity, and for this purpose have prepared blank checks which will be sent through the mail to each of our citizens as have been blessed of Providence with an abundance of worldly good, with the request that they may be returned, filled up with such sum as the donor may feel at liberty to give. It is the intention of the Managers to dispense as far as possi-

ble with personal solicitations, and they trust the plan adopted may meet the approbation of the public, and that liberal and prompt responses will be made.

[Pittsburg Commercial.]

The Missouri Democrat's correspondent with Sherman's army says: "There are, occasionally, amusing circumstances in regard to the wounded. Let me state a case. Yesterday, a young man was brought to one of our division hospitals in an ambulance from the front, severely wounded, as he supposed, in the foot. He was carefully taken from the ambulance and placed upon the operating table, preparatory to the administration of chloroform. The ball had torn the toe of his shoe entirely off. The shoe was carefully taken off, when, on examination, it was found that not a drop of blood had been drawn, the ball just gliding from the end of the toe nail. The young soldier was the best pleased of any one present, and when he found out the true state of the case, took up his gun and went back to his regiment without delay—the 24th Wisconsin."

Another correspondent of the same paper has the following narrative:

A few days ago, a portion of the Fifty-second Illinois being on the skirmish line, the following conversation took place between members of the Fifty-second and the rebels:

Ed.—"Hello, Johnny Reb, what regiment?"

Reb.—"Thirty-eighth Tennessee. Who are you?"

Ed.—"Fifty-second Illinois. We saw you at Dogtown."

Reb.—"Oh, yes, we saw you at Chicago. Have you got any tobacco?"

Ed.—"Yes, come over and get some."

Reb.—"Where is Abernathy?" (former Colonel.)

Reb.—"Resigned and gone home."

Ed.—"Yes, we saw him six weeks ago at Pukanki. He has taken the oath now; takes it easy, drinking whisky and smoking cigars with Federals."

Reb.—"The d—d old scoundrel. Let's change the subject."

The conversation was kept up some time, fitting at the point being almost entirely suspended, and the boys conversing freely with each other.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune tells about a certain row at the Female School of Art at South Kensington, in which the lay pupils testified their dissatisfaction at having one of their own sex set over them (a job, as it seemed) by obstreperous behavior. The revolt has come to an end; mutual concessions have been made, an amnesty declared. This I heard recently from one of the leaders, who said that the rebellion was of a far more striking character than folks seem to be aware of. It was anarchy, confusion, uproar, authority being paralyzed. The fair rebels treated the unlucky lady superintendent very much as you might suppose a band of Polish ladies would treat the Emperor of Russia if they had the chance. They laughed at her, sang at her, barked like dogs, mewed like cats, crowded like cocks, and whistled. They made her "apple-pie beds," and put crackers under her chair. Upon one occasion when she complained of the spilling of a glass of water, there was such a disturbance that she was fain to retreat to her own room, which they followed, and she was compelled to leave the schoolhouse, which is fully under their control.

They have practised this thing of testing our cellar so thoroughly, that there is but one thought on the subject with us. The trouble is not much to attend to your windows once in a week, once in two weeks. It takes but a moment to do it—and when once in the habit you will not forget it.

Now, such a cellar is the cellar for butter—not only to keep it, but to make it. Here your milk is as you want it—plenty cool enough even in the doggest of dog-days. There is little difficulty in churning. You have June in your possession, and this, we are experiencing daily. In the cool nights then, that we sometimes get, up with the windows, and the cellar will next day be filled with the new air. Close at about nine in the morning, and you have a store in hand for a long time.

F. G.

SHADED AND SUNNED GRASS.—M. Bourgeois, a member of the Society of Agricultural, equated to the shade of Sodas, at their last meeting, some observations on the grass of a meadow which had partly grown under the influence of the sun, and partly in a shady spot. This grass having been converted into hay, the portion which had sprung up in the shade was refused by three horses, which, on the other hand, greedily ate up that which had had the benefit of the sun. Chemically examined, the two kinds of hay presented certain differences of composition. A current of steam having been made a pass through each of the two kinds, and then collected in glass receivers, it was found that the unshaded hay had yielded a much less odorous product than the other; and that the steam collected from the latter deposited a fine white deposit, while the same, while in steam collected from the unshaded hay deposited a great many lae much shorter time. Moreover, the latter, kept in a close vessel, was soon covered with mold, while the other was not.

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The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune tells about a certain row at the Female School of Art at South Kensington, in which the lay pupils testified their dissatisfaction at having one of their own sex set over them (a job, as it seemed) by obstreperous behavior. The revolt has come to an end; mutual concessions have been made, an amnesty declared. This I heard recently from one of the leaders, who said that the rebellion was of a far more striking character than folks seem to be aware of. It was anarchy, confusion, uproar, authority being paralyzed. The fair rebels treated the unlucky lady superintendent very much as you might suppose a band of Polish ladies would treat the Emperor of Russia if they had the chance. They laughed at her, sang at her, barked like dogs, mewed like cats, crowded like cocks, and whistled. They made her "apple-pie beds," and put crackers under her chair. Upon one occasion when she complained of the spilling of a glass of water, there was such a disturbance that she was fain to retreat to her own room, which they followed, and she was compelled to leave the schoolhouse, which is fully under their control.

They have practised this thing of testing our cellar so thoroughly, that there is but one thought on the subject with us. The trouble is not much to attend to your windows once in a week, once in two weeks. It takes but a moment to do it—and when once in the habit you will not forget it.

Now, such a cellar is the cellar for butter—not only to keep it, but to make it. Here your milk is as you want it—plenty cool enough even in the doggest of dog-days. There is little difficulty in churning. You have June in your possession, and this, we are experiencing daily. In the cool nights then, that we sometimes get, up with the windows, and the cellar will next day be filled with the new air. Close at about nine in the morning, and you have a store in hand for a long time.

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